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the building was littered with dead and wounded. The most severe casualties were inflicted on the crowd which approached from the Simonsbach side of the structure.

Rifle and machine gun fire was opened on the mob at 3:40 o'clock and lasted five minutes. In the meantime, a crowd of about 100 men gathered around the west portal of the building.

Later the correspondent counted at least twenty men lying in the outskirts of the Tiergarten, apparently wounded. The government troops were firing on one member of the troop of guards killed in the fighting, while several are missing.

Crowd Storms Entrance
Provocation for firing upon the crowd was furnished by its attempt to storm the west entrance of the building.

A score of men attacked several guards and wrenched their rifles away from them just as soldiers rushed up, and then general firing began.

When the mob ran to the east fronting the south side of the edifice, soldiers stationed there suspected they would be attacked and immediately opened a fusillade. Six slightly wounded men were carried into the Reichstag building, a dozen others were transferred to the guardhouse, near the Brandenburg gate and a number were carried off by members of the Sanitary Corps.

A shot fired from a point directly in front of the Bismarck monument entered the huge glass door leading to the lobby, which was crowded with agitated deputies, the bullet passing a few feet from the spot where the correspondent was in conversation with Herr Stresemann, a National-Liberal member.

Officer Severely Beaten
When the troops dispersed the crowd outside the building they extended their cordon in the direction of Unter den Linden, where throngs filled the street. An officer who chanced along was severely beaten by the mob.

Immediately on the opening of the session of the National Assembly Herr Geyer, who succeeded Hugo Haase as the floor leader of the Independent Socialists, entered his party's protest against the presence of armed forces in the Reichstag. He charged that military protection was with the consent of the president by the law of the chamber, denied this. He declared that on his arrival in the Reichstag building the director informed him that the guards were provided protection for the legislators.

Herr Henke, one of the most radical of the independent members, supported Herr Geyer's protest by the law of the chamber's action in providing the military protection was "in opposition to the spirit of real democracy." This remark brought forth ridicule from the other parties.

Woman Leads Radicals
The assembly then entered upon the second reading of the shop councils measure and the members were listening to the commission's report when the first shot was heard. The independent left the chamber, but returned a few minutes later, led by the redoubtable Frau Louise Zeltz, who was prominent in the German nationalist party in Wilhelmshaven in 1917.

The radicals forthwith charged that they had observed how the orders to shoot were given by the officers. Pandemonium immediately broke loose. President Eberbach tolled the bell in vain for order. He then called for his hat and coat and left his chair, after having adjourned the session for forty-five minutes.

The chamber was emptied immediately. Deputies flocking into the lounging room and corridors. When the session was resumed the independents at once began filibustering methods in efforts to have the debate shut off. Herr Geyer, Duvel and Lauking led the attack, which President Eberbach tolerated for a few minutes, after which he warned the insurgents that they would be forcibly removed from the chamber if they continued.

His admonition was unheeded, and Herr Eberbach closed the session temporarily and announced that the three independent members would be barred from the sitting during the rest of the proceedings.

Adjourned to Wednesday
Meanwhile the extent of the casualties became known, and Herr Eberbach, with much solemnity, recommended an adjournment of the Assembly until Wednesday, declaring that the prevailing atmosphere was not conducive to calm deliberations.

Outside of Premier Bauer and Minister of Defense, virtually the entire Cabinet was present at the session of the Assembly. Noke went into consultation with his staff immediately after the report of the clash between the populace and the troops reached him.

To-night Noke's troops threw a rifle and barbed wire cordon throughout the downtown streets. The Reichstag square was given a reinforced patrol. The Wilhelmstrasse was barred to all traffic and the government building was virtually inaccessible except to those employed there.

The Unter den Linden entrance to the Hotel Adlon was closed and darkened. The members of the Assembly were not permitted to leave the Reichstag building after adjournment was taken.

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Shot Penetrates Into Assembly

BERLIN, Jan. 14. (By The Associated Press).—Only prompt resistance of the Public Security troops prevented an actual invasion of the National Assembly when the mob stormed the Reichstag building yesterday. A large-calibre bullet, fired from the ranks of the mob, passed through the oak-paneled door giving access to the west wing, and penetrated a second door into the lobby filled with members. The first door was battered in, and the mob was on the point of rushing into the lobby when shots fired by soldiers forced them to withdraw.

Senators Get Story of How Oil Men Died

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time a phonograph, jewels, money, a bed, and even a pet parrot.

Looking for Ranch Described

F. M. McFee, a ranch owner of Del Rio, Tex., described for the committee the ruin of a stock farm owned by his son and himself at Las Vegas, just across the Mexican border from Del Rio. Of 500 cows and calves, 2,000 goats and thirty horses, the ranchmen saved 100 head by paying Carranza soldiers \$10 each to bring them back to the American side. Twenty saddle horses were smuggled across the line, the remainder being lost—stolen, McFee testified.

Later at the same ranch two American boys named Sharp and Sellers were brutally murdered, the witness testified. Although every one in the vicinity knew who led the gang guilty of the killings, no arrests were made. Mr. McFee asserted. The real leader, he said, was a Carranzista colonel. Sharp was dragged to death behind a horse and his body was thrown into a canyon. Sellers was shot.

G. E. Blalock, founder of the Chamal Colony, in the State of Tamaulipas, whose testimony was outlined by the Tribune correspondent yesterday, was the first witness. He related a story of murder, robbery and rape, laying the blame for the Carranzista soldiers, who invaded the colony in 1914. He described the sacking of the village on a Sunday morning, when twenty-one Americans were lined up preparatory to execution. While the Americans were thus held their homes were looted by soldiers, he said. Just before the order for execution was given a messenger arrived with an order setting free the prisoners. The women and children fled to a mountain retreat, where they lived eight months.

Justice Denied to Americans

For various murders of Americans in the colony no Mexican could ever be brought to justice, the witness continued. On one occasion, after the murder of a man on his ranch, he said, the Mexican civil authorities arrested two guilty of the crime. But the military authorities stepped in and took charge of the trial. During the legal proceedings the judge, a Carranzista major, was given a messenger arrived with an order setting free the prisoners. The women and children fled to a mountain retreat, where they lived eight months.

Blalock explained that the colonists were poor persons, unable to afford legal defense. He said that he had gone to Mexico in the hope that they could obtain homes.

The witness related stories of murders in the Atascadero colony, north of the Chamal colony, formed on the same lines. One family remained in Chamal colony to-day, he said. The head of the family is a German named Kennard. He is the proprietor of a small store, such as those owned by Americans in the United States, who he knew Blalock said, Kennard never had been molested.

U. S. Intervention Welcomed
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—"Friendly intervention" to restore stable government in the United States could possibly arise from the spreading of radicalism among the Mexicans. That is another reason for cleaning up Mexico," Mr. Harvey defended the United States as a "genuine Constitutional" nation.

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"The Mexican mind is fertile soil for radical beliefs," Mr. Harvey said. "No greater menace to the industrial welfare of the United States could possibly arise than the spreading of radicalism among the Mexicans. That is another reason for cleaning up Mexico."

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World Parley Is Sought to Aid Europe

Continued from page 1

save, of incentives to the highest individual effort and of opportunities for every one to enjoy a reasonable share of the fruit of his exertions must be the aim toward which the best minds in all countries should cooperate. Only if we recognize that the time has now come when all countries must help one another can we hope to bring about an atmosphere in which we can look forward to the restoration of normal conditions and to the end of our present evils."

The object of the suggested conference, according to the American signatories, would be to get a great pool of information about conditions which might be the forerunner of comprehensive action.

Text of the Memorial
The memorial follows:
The undersigned individuals beg leave to lay before their government the Reparations Commission and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States the following observations, and to recommend that the Chamber of Commerce of the United States designate representatives of commerce and finance to meet forthwith (the matter being of the greatest urgency) with those of other countries chiefly concerned, which should include the United Kingdom and the British dominions, France, Belgium, Italy, Japan, Germany, Austria, the neutral countries of Europe, the United States and the chief exporting countries of South America, for the purpose of examining the situation briefly set forth below and to recommend upon the basis of authentic information what action the various countries is advisable among the peoples interested in reviving and maintaining international commerce.

"They venture to add to the above recommendation the following observations:
"The war has left to conquer and conquer alike a problem of finding means effectively to arrest and counteract the continuous growth in the volume of outstanding money and of government obligations and its consequent gradual but persistent spreading of prices. A decrease of excessive consumption and an increase of production and taxation are recognized as the most hopeful, if not the only remedies. Unless they are promptly applied, the depreciation of money, it is to be feared, will continue, wiping out the savings of the past and leading to the greatest extent possible the supply of credit and the development of trade through normal channels.

"(6) In so far as it proves possible to issue loans to the public in the lending countries, these loans must be on such terms as will attract the real savings of the individual; otherwise inflation would be increased.

"(7) The borrowing countries would have to provide the best obtainable security. For this purpose it should be agreed that:
(a) Such loans should rank in front of all other indebtedness whatsoever, whether internal debt, reparations payments or inter-allied governmental debt.

"(b) Special security should be set aside for the borrowing countries as a guarantee for the payment of interest on the loans. The character of such security varying perhaps from country to country, but including in the case of Germany an earnest pledge of the assignment of import and export duties payable on a gold basis, and in the case of states entitled to receipts from Germany a first charge on such receipts.

The outlook at present is dark. No greater task is before us now than to devise means by which some measure of hopefulness will reenter the minds of the masses. The reestablishment of a willingness to work and to save, of incentives to the highest individual effort and of opportunities for every one to enjoy a reasonable share of the fruit of his exertions must be the aim toward which the best minds in all countries should cooperate. Only if we recognize that the time has now come when all countries must help one another can we hope to bring about an atmosphere in which we can look forward to the restoration of normal conditions and to the end of our present evils.

In conclusion, the signatories desire to reiterate their conviction as to the very grave urgency of these questions in point of time. Every month which passes will aggravate the problem and render its eventual solution increasingly difficult. All the information at their disposal compels them that very critical days for Europe are now imminent and that no time must be lost if catastrophes are to be averted.

Because of cable delays the names of the French signatories have not yet been received in New York. The British signatories include:
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Italy Paper Urges Iron Hand for 'Reds'
American Method of Deportation, Although Adopted Only Lately, Is Called the Best

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The American government has opened its eyes late to the reality of affairs," declares the newspaper, "but perhaps not too late, as proved by energetic action against all revolutionaries, anarchists, laborists, communists and Leninists."

"When we hear Premier Clemenceau propose the surrounding of Russia with a barbed wire fence to prevent the spread of Bolshevism, we cannot help smiling. Bolshevism passed the Russian frontiers long ago, reaching France, Italy, England and America, where everybody awaits and fears revolution, not realizing that revolution already exists."

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Rail Workers Get Time And Half for Overtime
Hines Signs Agreement With Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Director General Hines has signed an agreement covering rules and working conditions with the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers and Express and Station Employees.

The agreement, which was signed today, is retroactive to January 1, and will continue in force during the period of Federal control.

The agreement provides for time and a half for overtime after eight hours, applying to all employees, except certain workers whose work is light or intermittent, and for one day's rest each week, except where operation of individual railroads would be affected.

Brotherhood officials requested a national agreement last summer, and the directors and later by the Board of Railway Wages and Working Conditions.

Said Zagloul Pasha Blamed for Opposition to the English
CAIRO, Jan. 14.—Opposition to the Milner Commission, now in Egypt in connection with the Egyptian reparations, was blamed today by some close observers of developments, to the influence of Said Zagloul Pasha, the Minister of Justice.

The Nationalists have forwarded a communiqué to Viscount Milner, British Secretary for the Colonies and head of the mission, declaring that his proclamation issued recently cannot be regarded as a basis for negotiation, while the vernacular press has swung in a hostile direction.

The staff of the Coptic Moderate newspaper, Al-Ahram, had addressed a letter to the native press in which it is declared that the writers for that press do not believe the articles they write daily "under the compulsion of their proprietors."

25,000 Troops Called Adequate
Harvey, replying to a question as to how many troops would be needed for the form of intervention which he suggested, said that 25,000 would be sufficient to reach and occupy the capital with little loss, provided it

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Continued from page 1

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